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Borough of Colne



Annual Report

for 1962



of the

Medical Officer of Health

B O R O U G H O F C O L N E

H E A L T H C O M M I T T E E

Chairman

Alderman W. H. Hirst

Vice-Chairman

Alderman J. E. Driver

His Worship the Mayor

(Councillor D. Crabtree, J.P.)
(ex-officio)

Alderman H. Craddock, C.C.

" L. Wharton

" G. E. Wilmore, J.P.

Councillor J. Isherwood

" J. Leonard

" A. E. Seed

" P. Somers

" A. V. Varley

" J. Whalley

" Mrs. C. Whittaker

B O R O U G H O F C O L N E

 PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

R. E. ROBINSON, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(Retired July, 1962)

J. V. DYER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,
(Appointed August 1962)

Chief Public Health Inspector
Abattoir Superintendent:

A. PEARSON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. (* Ø)

Public Health Inspectors

B. DUERDEN, M.A.P.H.I. (* Ø)

F. GRINDROD, M.A.P.H.I. (*)

Clerical Staff:

Chief Clerk: J. PRESTON

Clerk: J. HARRISON

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

* Certified Meat and Food Inspector

Ø Certified Smoke Inspector

P R E F A C E

Health Department,
COLNE.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Borough of Colne, in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1962. The form and content are in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 1/63 dated 30th January, 1963.

I commenced my appointment as your Medical Officer of Health on 1st August, 1962 following the retirement of Dr. Robinson. Tribute must be made to this remarkable man who, after a varied experience in the British Army, Middle East and in the speciality of pathology, decided to devote his career in the field of Public Health and Preventive Medicine. Over a quarter of a century he lived and worked in Colne for which he always retained "special affection," but long before his well earned retirement, he was asked to take responsibility for a large part of East Lancashire, from Altham and Dunnockshaw, across to Trawden, with a population of nearly 100,000 people. Of him, we can truly echo the words of Thomas Fuller (1608 - 1661) "He who cures the disease may be the skilfuller, but he that prevents it is the safest physician."

There has been little change in the population of the Borough, but as yet, there are no definite signs of an increase. Praise-worthy strenuous efforts are being made to attract industry to the town, but are we doing enough? Colne is the first town a traveller meets on coming into the County from Yorkshire, and we must make an impression so that it stands out in the person's memory above the other cotton towns. There are too many small areas of rather less than depressing abject dereliction - Waterside, Primet Street, the top of Colne Lane, for example. Could they not be laid out as ornamental gardens, paddling pools, putting greens etc.? How about hanging flower baskets from lamp standards? Then on returning home from an exploratory visit, a prospective industrialist would think "what was that attractive town set amongst the hills, what a delightful enterprising town." Dereliction implies stagnation of civic thought.

The slum clearance programme continues at a steady, but unspectacular rate. Much remains to be done and we can never catch up, as the whole time, we automatically raise our standards as to what constitutes a good house. Mr. Pearson has given his forecasts on pages 24-27, I would go further to say that the day is surely coming, when without central heating and instant hot water, a house is unfit.

During the year there were no deaths from Tuberculosis and the total number of known patients has been reduced by 5, an indication of the increasing rate of cure. Again, it is satisfactory to note that there were no notifications of Diphtheria. Very few of our young mothers can remember the tragedies of Diphtheria: memories of the "fever ambulance" carrying a pale, suffocating little child wrapped in a red blanket have faded. Let it never return to Colne.

Immunisation and Vaccination against not only Diphtheria, but a whole range of other crippling and frequently fatal diseases is a free service, available from both family doctors and child welfare clinics. All mothers should look upon it as a normal duty to give their children this protection.

Another preventable disease is lung cancer. One in ten of male deaths in Colne is from this condition. Think of 10 men friends - one will die of lung cancer. The link with cigarette smoking must not be ignored. If adults cannot break the habit, then at least encourage the children not to start.

Like my predecessor, I am enjoying my work in Colne, and am proud of the opportunity of taking part in the local government of this ancient Borough.

I am grateful to the staff of the Health Department for their good work throughout the year; particularly praiseworthy have been Mr. Harrison's capable assumption of the duties of Chief Clerk during Mr. Preston's unfortunate illness and that every animal, slaughtered for human consumption in the town, has been examined and passed as fit, by our highly skilled inspectorate.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. V. DYER.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The Borough of Colne is well situated, healthy and in excellent natural surroundings, lying between 600 ft. and 800ft. above sea level. There is good natural drainage and a plentiful water supply.

Approximately one half of the workers were employed in the textile industry. The other main industries are:- engineering, building and civil engineering, metal goods, leather, construction, transport, professional services, public services and administration, distributive and various miscellaneous services.

The unemployed register at the end of the year was 361 (185 men and 176 women), of which 53 men and 64 women were temporarily unemployed. There has been an appreciable amount of short time working in the Textile Industry since September, 1961. There has also been a steady rise in the number of those wholly unemployed throughout the year.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1962

Area (in acres)	5,939
Population (1961 census)	19,430
Population (Mid Year 1962 estimate).		19,410
No. of inhabited houses end of 1962		
according to Rate Book	7,299
Rateable Value	£ 230,143
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..£	880

RAINFALL

Rainfall was recorded by a Dines Tilting Syphon Rain Gauge which was installed at Judge Fields on the 12th Sept. 1947, and by a Bucket Rain Gauge (diameter of funnel: 5 inches) which was moved from the Cemetery to Judge Fields on the 1st October, 1947.

The height of the rain gauge site above sea level is 558.55 ft. The top of the bucket gauge is 1 foot above ground level.

Site Position - Latitude $53^{\circ}51'41''$ N. Longitude $2^{\circ}10'40''$ W.

Inches

Average Annual Rainfall 1901-1962 40.00

SUMMARY OF RAINFALL FOR 1962

Month	Depth in Inches	No. of days on which rain fell	
January	5.49	22	Monthly average 3.37 inches
February	3.85	16	
March	1.34	11	
April	3.93	15	Heaviest rainfall for one month, August 5.55 ins.
May	3.69	18	
June	1.19	12	
July	2.37	12	Heaviest rainfall for one day 23rd Aug. 1.30 inches
August	5.55	20	
September	5.50	19	Lowest rainfall for one month, June 1.19 inches
October	2.16	8	
November	1.33	14	
December	4.07	13	
TOTAL	40.47	180	

T E M P E R A T U R E

Thermometer moved from Cemetery to Judge Fields, 1st October, 1947.

Highest Temperature, 1935-1962	16th Aug. 1947	..	95°F.
Lowest Temperature, 1935-1962	20th Jan. 1940	..	5°F.
Maximum Temperature	1962 7th June	..	74°F.
Minimum Temperature	1962 1st Jan.	..	12°F.

This information has been supplied by the Borough Engineer.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS
FOR THE YEAR 1962

				Birth Rate per thousand of the estimated resident population
LIVE BIRTHS	(Legitimate	Total	Male	Female
	(Illegitimate	287	142	145
		33	19	14
Totals		320	161	159
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS				10.3
STILL BIRTHS	(Legitimate	Total	Male	Female
	(Illegitimate	7	3	4
		-	-	-
Totals		7	3	4
				Rate per 1,000 total (Live & still) births
				21.4
				Death Rate per thousand of the estimated resident population
DEATHS		299	143	156
1962 adjusted birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.07)				= 15.4
				per 1,000
1961 " death-rate (" " 0.98)				= 17.6
				per 1,000

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE:-

	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	7	5	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	7	5	2

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE :-

All infants per 1,000 live births	21.9
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	24.4
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE :-

	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	6	4	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	6	4	2

NEO-NATAL mortality rate per 1,000 live births 18.8

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 WEEK OF AGE :-

	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	5	4	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	5	4	1

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY :-

Mortality rate per 1,000 live births 15.6

PERINATAL MORTALITY :-

Still births and deaths under 1 week of age 11

Mortality rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths 36.7

MATERNAL MORTALITY :-

Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion .. Nil

Mortality rate per 1,000 total (live & still) births Nil

COMPARATIVE TABLE

BOROUGH OF COLNE	Live Births		Deaths (All Causes)		Still Births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths- regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths- regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths- regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births
Population 19,410												
Year 1962 ...	320	16.5	299	15.4	7	21	Nil	Nil	7	22	6	19
Year 1961 ...	312	16.0	342	17.6	11	34	Nil	Nil	8	26	7	22
Year 1960 ...	282	14.4	316	16.1	11	38	Nil	Nil	8	28	4	14
Year 1959 ...	248	12.6	296	15.0	5	20	Nil	Nil	5	20	3	12
Year 1958 ...	264	13.3	275	13.9	4	15	Nil	Nil	2	8	1	4
Year 1957 ...	267	13.4	321	16.1	12	43	Nil	Nil	6	22	4	15
Average 5 years 1956-1961	-	13.9	-	15.7	-	30	-	Nil	-	21	-	13

± 1962 adjusted live birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.07) = 17.6 per 1,000

* " " death-rate (" " 0.98) = 15.1 " "

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1962
(Registrar General's Official Returns, 1962)

All Causes 299 - Males 143 Females 156			
CAUSES OF DEATH		MALES	FEMALES
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-
2	Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3	Syphilitic disease	-	-
4	Diphtheria	-	-
5	Whooping Cough	-	-
6	Meningococcal infections	-	-
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8	Measles	-	-
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
10	Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	5	2
11	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ..	13	1
12	Malignant Neoplasm, breast	-	2
13	Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	-	1
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	14	10
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-
16	Diabetes	-	-
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	14	33
18	Coronary disease, angina	39	21
19	Hypertension with heart disease	1	4
20	Other heart disease	10	21
21	Other circulatory disease	3	8
22	Influenza	-	2
23	Pneumonia	4	4
24	Bronchitis	10	5
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1
27	Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea ..	-	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31	Congenital malformations	-	1
32	Other defined and ill defined diseases	19	28
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	3
34	All other accidents	1	6
35	Suicide	4	1
36	Homicide and operations of war	-	-
		143	156

ENGLAND AND WALES

BIRTHS and DEATH-RATES, and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the year 1962

(Provisional figures based on Registrar-General's weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	Birth-Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population					Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (Live & still) Births	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	Tuberculosis (Non-Respiratory)	Cancer (Lung & Bronchus)	Cancer (Other)	Infant Mortality	Neo-natal Mortality	Maternal Causes (excluding abortion)	Due to abortion
COLNE	17.6	0.36	15.1	Nil	Nil	0.72	1.80	21.9	18.8	Nil	Nil
(Estimated home population mid-1962-19,410)	21.4 (a)										
ENGLAND AND WALES	18.0	0.33	11.9	0.059	0.007	0.51	1.67	21.4	15.1	0.28	0.07
(Estimated home population mid-1962-46,669,000)	18.1 (a)										0.35
	Total										

(a) per 1,000 total (live and still) births

I N F A N T M O R T A L I T Y

1962 Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year of age. Compiled from the Official Registrations.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 wks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
All Causes :-	5	-	1	0	6	-	1	0	0	7
Atelectasis	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Foetal Anoxia	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Infantile Convulsion	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Prematurity	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Spina Bifida	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

The infant Mortality Rate for 1962 is 22 per 1,000 live births. This is a decrease of 4 per 1,000 on the figure for 1961 and is very slightly higher than the rate for the country as a whole.

V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

BIRTHS -

The number of live births registered during the year was 320. Of these, 161 were males and 159 females. The birth rate per 1,000 of the population is an increase of 0.5 on the previous year, and is 2.6 more than the average for the previous five years. The adjusted birth-rate is 17.6 per 1,000, the comparability factor being 1.07.

STILL BIRTHS -

The still-birth rate is 0.03 per thousand live births more than that of the country as a whole.

DEATHS -

The number of deaths registered was 299, of which 143 were males and 156 females. The death-rate is 15.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population, representing a decrease of 2.2 on the previous year, and is 0.3 less than the average for the previous 5 years. The adjusted death-rate is 15.1 per 1,000, the comparability factor being 0.98.

CAUSES OF SICKNESS AND DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1962

Heart diseases, diseases of the vessels and cancer were again the principal causes of death in Colne.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

In subsequent sections, full details are found, relating to infectious diseases and environmental health within the Borough for which the Council is directly responsible.

The present section is related to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. The Lancashire County Council is responsible for many of these services, under the National Health Service Act but day to day administration is delegated to the No. 6 Divisional Health Committee, on which Colne Borough has two representatives.

Liason between County Council services and District Council services is facilitated by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also a School Medical Officer and Divisional Medical Officer.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriological and pathological examinations are carried out for Colne Corporation at the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Infirmary, Meadow Street, Preston. The undermentioned examinations were undertaken during 1962 :-

Bacteriological:-

	<u>No. examined</u>
Milk - Methylene Blue Reduction Test	36
Milk - Biological Test	20
Milk - Phosphatase Test	15
Water	13
Ice Cream	26
Total	110

Pathological:-

Portion of udder	1
Retro - pharyngeal lymph gland	1
Total	2

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951, SECTION 47

(Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention).

No action was found to be necessary under this section during the year.

HOSPITALS

The Hospital Services for the Borough are provided by the Burnley & District Hospital Management Committee of the North-West Regional Hospital Board, and action is taken by them to secure adequate hospital treatment for the varying needs of the people.

The general hospitals in Burnley and district available to Colne residents are :-

Hartley Hospital, Colne
 Reedyford Memorial Hospital, Nelson
 General Hospital, Burnley
 Victoria Hospital, Burnley
 Marsden Hospital, Burnley

There is also Grove House Recovery Home, Barrowford.

The following Maternity Hospitals are also available :-

Christiana Hartley Maternity Home, Colne.
Fern Lea Maternity Home, Nelson.
Bank Hall Maternity Hospital, Burnley.

THE CHRISTIANA HARTLEY MATERNITY HOME

The Christiana Hartley Maternity Home and Ante-Natal Clinic in Barrowford Road, serves the Borough of Colne and the neighbouring districts.

The accommodation available consists of 14 maternity beds and 2 isolation beds. The maternity block contains 2 labour wards, sterilisation room, nursery and duty room. There is also an ante-natal clinic, observation block, kitchen and laundry.

The accommodation at the Home has been very fully occupied.

PREMATURE INFANTS

Premature infants are retained in the Maternity Home until their progress is equal to that of a child born at full term pregnancy.

Premature babies born at home are admitted to the Maternity Home or hospital if the home conditions are unsuitable. The midwife has access to special equipment maintained at the Divisional Health Offices for premature babies, should it be necessary.

THE ANTE-NATAL CLINIC, CHRISTIANA HARTLEY MATERNITY HOME

The Clinic is situated to the East of the main buildings of the Home, from which it is entirely separate. The accommodation consists of a waiting room and sanitary accommodations, dressing cubicles, laboratory and two consulting rooms.

Sessions are held bi-weekly on Wednesday and Friday afternoons for patients seeking admission to the Home. General practitioners attend their own patients at the Clinic by appointment. In addition, sessions are held on Monday afternoons by the County Midwives.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CARE

Expectant mothers are urged to attend the Ante-Natal Clinics and take full advantages of the facilities they offer.

Mothers are strongly advised to have at least one post-natal examination approximately six weeks after the baby is born. A great deal of unnecessary discomfort and ill-health is borne by sensitive women who have a mistaken belief that such suffering is an inevitable accompaniment of childbirth.

At the present time, too great a difference exists between the number of births and post-natal examinations.

Another service which deserves better use is the Mothercraft and Relaxation Class, organised for mothers expecting their first baby. Certain aspects of caring for babies need to be taught not learnt by instinct or trial and error. Enquiries should be made to the Health Visitors at the Health Department.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No Maternal deaths occurred in the Borough during the year.

TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND STILL BIRTHS,
AND THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE BOROUGH
DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year	Totals including County cases and other Areas		Borough of Colne only	
	No. of Births	No. of Maternal Deaths	No. of Births	No. of Maternal Deaths
1953	369	-	262	-
1954	380	-	251	-
1955	367	1	240	1
1956	380	-	256	-
1957	385	-	235	-
1958	366	-	240	-
1959	335	-	221	-
1960	391	-	251	-
1961	408	-	274	-
1962	396	-	275	-

CHEST CLINIC

The Chest Clinic is conducted at the Marsden Hospital, Burnley.

The number of Colne patients on the Tuberculosis register at December 31st was 136 - a reduction of 5 from 1961.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>
Males	64	11
Females.. .. .	47	14
Total	111	25

The following services are also provided by the Burnley and District Hospital Management Committee.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS

These are held at the Victoria Hospital, Burnley, as follows:-

Males and Females

Tuesday ...	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.,
Friday ...	" " " , 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

HEARING AID REPAIR SERVICE

This service is available in the Welfare Centre, Bank House, every Friday from 10.15 a.m. to 11.45 a.m. Appointments for repairs must be made through the Hospital Secretary, Burnley General Hospital.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance and sitting case cars are provided, and, where long distances are involved, arrangements may be made for conveyance by train.

All drivers and attendants have completed the County Council Training Programme. Resuscitation apparatus, and other essential equipment, is carried in all ambulances.

CONVALESCENT HOME CARE

Arrangements are made by the County Council for the convalescent care of persons recovering from illness who are no longer in need of medical treatment.

CHILD WELFARE

There are four Health Visitors appointed by the County Council visiting mothers and children in the Colne area.

The accommodation at the Welfare Clinic, Bank House, consists of one consulting room, two dressing and weighing rooms, a kitchen and a large waiting room.

SCHOOL HEALTH

Regular examinations are made in schools by the County staff and advice given at the various clinics held for school children.

CHIROPODY

A Chiropody Service for Old Age Pensioners is available on Mondays and Tuesdays at Bank House.

CLINICS

The following clinics are held for Colne children

Clinic	Where held	Day and time
Artificial Sunlight	Bank House	By Appointment
Child Welfare	Bank House	Wednesday - 10 a.m. to 12 noon and *2 to 4 p.m. Thursday - 2 to 4 p.m. (*Doctor in attendance)
Chiropody	Bank House	Monday and Tuesdays
Dental	Bank House	Mondays to Fridays inclusive
Lip Reading	Bank House	By Appointment
Minor Ailment	Bank House	Daily - 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
Ophthalmic	Bank House	Monday - a.m.
Orthopaedic	School Clinic	Third Friday each month - p.m.
Orthoptic	Carr Rd. Nelson Bank House	First Friday each month - p.m.
Immunisation :- Anti Diphtheria Whooping Cough and Tetanus	Bank House	Wednesday - 2 to 4 p.m.
Vaccination :- Anti Poliomyelitis	Bank House	By Appointment
" Smallpox	Bank House	Wednesday - 2 to 4 p.m.
" Tuberculosis (B.C.G.)	Bank House	By Appointment

SALE OF BABY FOOD

Baby Foods, National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil and Orange Juice are sold at Bank House at the following times :-

Wednesday	9 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Thursday	2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

DAY NURSERIES

There are two Day Nurseries under the administration of the County Council.

The one at North Valley Road accommodates 60 children, and that at Haverholt 30 children.

These nurseries have not been used to capacity this year, chiefly due to the recession in the cotton industry. Many mills only worked four days a week or two weeks in three, so that mothers were at home to look after their children.

Newtown Nursery School, which is under the control of the Education Authority, accommodates 40 children.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION

(Under Part VII of the Public Health Act, 1936)

The Welfare of children has long been the concern and interest of this local authority and, in spite of the powers to act being transferred to the County Council, the interest is always present.

Information of cases of neglect or cruelty, or both reaches the Department through very many channels - School Nurses, Health Visitors, Teachers, Attendance Officers, and on many occasions through neighbours. All rumours or reports are investigated. Warnings are issued if necessary and close watch is kept on the case or cases. If all this fails to produce the desired effect, the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector is communicated with, and he visits the house. Usually, this has a salutary effect. In all cases where warnings have been issued or there has been a suspicion of neglect, close supervision is maintained.

CHILDREN'S ACT 1948

By the provision of this Act, certain classes of children come under the care of the Children's Department of the County Council. The Department is responsible for children who are for one reason or another deprived of the normal care of their parents.

The children are cared for in children's homes, residential nurseries, hostels and foster homes.

PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS

Unmarried mothers and children are catered for in Mother and Baby Homes administered by Voluntary Moral Welfare Organisations, who work in close co-operation with the County Council.

MENTAL HEALTH

Two Female and one Male Mental Welfare Officers are available for dealing with mentally sick and mentally subnormal persons. The North East Lancashire Association for Mental Health, a voluntary committee, was formed during April, 1957. Information and advice can be obtained from the Divisional Health Office.

HOME NURSING

District Nurses of the Divisional Health Staff are assigned to the Borough for this service.

MIDWIFERY

There are two midwives appointed by the County Council, practising in the Borough.

HOME HELP

Enquiries for home help are referred to the Home Help Organiser. This service includes a scheme of night and evening help.

LOAN OF MEDICAL COMFORTS

The Ambulance Hall, Ludgate Circus, is open for the loan of medical comforts at the undermentioned times :-

9 a.m.	to	11 a.m.	-	Mondays to Saturdays incl.
8 p.m.	to	9 p.m.	-	Mondays and Thursdays.

This service is provided by the St. John Ambulance Association of Colne.

LIST OF LOCAL ACTS, SPECIAL LOCAL ORDERS
GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYE-LAWS
IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

Colne and Marsden Local Board Act, 1881.
 Colne Corporation Act, 1897.
 Colne Corporation Act, 1905.
 Colne Corporation Act, 1921.
 Colne Corporation Act, 1933.
 Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.
 Local Government Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation (No.14)
 Act, 1903.
 Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Sections 17,22,81,85
 86 and 94)
 Public Health Act, 1925, part II (Streets and Buildings)
 Housing of the Rural Workers Scheme approved by the Minister
 of Health, 12th February, 1929, as amended by Housing (Rural
 Workers) Act, 1942.
 Borough of Colne (Offensive Trades) Confirmation Order, 1932.
 The Colne (Fish and Greengrocery Shops) Weekly Half-day Holiday
 Order, 1946.
 Stationer's and Booksellers' Exemption Order, 1913.
 Closing Order for Butchers' Shops 1921.
 The Colne (Fried Fish and Chip Shops) Weekly Half Holiday Order, 1939.
 The Colne (Food) Order, 1950.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS :-

New Streets, 1925
 Bye-Laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses, 1908
 " " " " Private Slaughterhouses, 1908
 Public Slaughterhouse Bye-Laws, 1933
 " " (Regulations) 1932
 Bye-Laws with respect to Offensive Trades, 1934
 " " " " Fouling of Footways by Dogs, 1936
 Bye-Laws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938
 for securing the observance of Sanitary and Cleanly Conditions
 and Practices in connection with the Handling, Wrapping and
 Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air, 1950
 Building Bye-laws, 1956 and 1957
 Bye-Laws for the Good Rule and Government and Prevention of
 Nuisances in the Borough, 1957

PREVALANCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The incidence of infectious diseases during the year was low. There were 67 cases of measles notified but these were spread evenly over the year, most cases being in the 2 to 5 year age group.

VACCINATION

SMALLPOX - It is to be regretted that such a large number of parents do not accept the vaccination of their children against smallpox. With the increasing number of people travelling by air, and thus getting from one spot on the globe to another in a matter of hours, the chance of smallpox being introduced into our area is very much greater. This was demonstrated by the very serious outbreaks in several parts of the Country during early 1962. I would strongly urge parents to have their babies vaccinated.

TUBERCULOSIS - B.C.G. (Bacillus Calmette Guerin) vaccination against tuberculosis was again offered to school children who had reached the age of 13 years. The response was very good. B.C.G. vaccination gives protection against tuberculosis, and protection is very necessary as there are still many undiscovered cases.

Since March, 1962 vaccination has been offered to children of 14 years and upwards, and to students at universities and colleges.

POLIOMYELITIS - Immunisation against Poliomyelitis was offered to persons from the age of 6 months to 40 years and to expectant mothers of all ages. Three oral doses are necessary with an interval of 4 weeks between each dose. The response has been very satisfactory.

A fourth dose is now offered to children during their first term after entrance to the infants school.

IMMUNISATION

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS - Clinics for active immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus are held weekly at the School Clinic, Bank House. Though diphtheria is a rare disease, and whooping cough is on the decline, there is no room for complacency. Parents are exhorted to have all their children immunised, for it is only by doing so that these diseases can be effectively prevented.

Total cases

TUBERCULOSIS

It has not been found necessary to enforce the provisions of the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, with reference to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, employed in the milk trade.

New patients and mortality during 1962

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 "	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 & upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7		-		-		-	

The notification of Tuberculosis is reasonably efficient.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st. DECEMBER. 1962

Dr. J. V. Dyer,
 Medical Officer of Health,
 Borough of Colne.

Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in submitting my ninth annual report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors. The year saw a full complement of three inspectors, one of whom has more recently left to take up another appointment. We wish Mr. Grindrod well in his new appointment at Nelson and thank him for the useful service he gave in this Department. During the year, a pupil public health inspector was appointed, Mr. Peter Wright, who will undertake a four year course of training on a day release basis at the Bradford College of Advanced Technology. Mr. Preston, the chief clerk, has again endured a long illness and has now retired from service with the Council. All those who have worked with him will feel regret at his premature retirement.

SMOKE CONTROL.

The first smoke control order was brought into operation on the 1st. August, 1962 and all grants were paid before the year end. There was a marked difference to be seen in this part of the town from the time the cooler weather started. The air in the streets felt clean. Certainly, when smoke was to be seen issuing from a chimney in the Area, it stood out like a sore thumb. Later in the Winter when remnants of previous coal stocks had come to an end and when warnings were given to two or three householders, it was rare indeed to see any domestic smoke.

A survey was completed on the No. 2 Smoke Control Area and the Order was submitted to the Ministry who confirmed it without modification in October, 1962. This area will extend the first area by a further 350 houses and will bring under more strict control a number of industrial furnaces. The Order comes into operation on the 1st. August, 1963. Since the major part of the area is a Corporation Housing Estate, there has had to be much consultation with tenants on the alterations to be made to fireplaces and grates. The Corporation's tenants have been interviewed in the Health Department where a demonstration tiled surround and approved coke appliance was on show and the householders' needs and desires were discussed and finalised. Lists were then prepared and sent to the Borough Engineer for the work to be put in hand.

HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE.

Representation of further Clearance Areas was almost at a standstill since no new housing accommodation was completed nor in the offing at the end of the year. Tenants in properties represented in 1959 were still to be rehoused. Perhaps we were too optimistic in 1958 and 1959 in thinking that the Council would be able to rehouse all we decided to represent as unfit.

Nevertheless there was a feeling towards the year end that we could get under way once again in a small way and the Carry Bridge Area was represented, a group of 16 houses. On a brighter note, it was pleasing to see the gradual demolition of the Bunkers Hill properties and the opening up of what now seems a tidy piece of land suitable for redevelopment.

Forward planning is often difficult. It seems particularly so in housing. In 1955 we had our 1st. post war 5 year plan in which we undertook to include 240 houses in clearance areas and demolish 200 houses. By December, 1960, the end of the 5 year period, 266 houses had been represented to the Health Committee for clearance and 171 demolished. A further 22 houses had been represented as individually unfit of which 9 individual unfit houses were demolished, one reconditioned and closing orders made on the remainder. These areas are as follows:-

	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>Representation</u>	<u>Confirmation of order</u>	<u>Demolition</u>
<u>Orders made before</u>				
<u>1st. Five Year Programme</u>				
Barkers Fold Clearance Area	21	Mar. 1954	Nov. 1954	1959
St. John St. " "	18	Oct. 1954	Apr. 1955	1959
<u>Five Year Programme</u>				
Shackleton St. Clearance Area	26	Jan. 1956	July 1956	1959
Clayton St. " " No.1	9	Jan. 1956	July 1956	1960
" " " " " 2	25	Nov. 1957	Apr. 1958	1959
" " " " " 3	32	Nov. 1957	Mar. 1958	1959
Ninevah St. " " " 1	4	June. 1958	Oct. 1958	1960
" " " " " 2	2	June. 1958	Oct. 1958	1960
Corporation property in				
Ninevah Street and				
Parliament Street	34	June. 1958	Oct. 1958	1960
Collingwood St. Clearance Area	17	June. 1958	Oct. 1958	
John Street " "	29	Mar. 1959		
Bolton Street " "	37	Sep. 1959		
Primet Street " "	12	Dec. 1959		
	<u>266</u>			<u>171</u>

However, we were unable to proceed with the three last mentioned areas, partly because of the decision to rehouse as many people from Bunkers Hill on Bunkers Hill itself where 50 houses and flats were to be built and would not be ready for occupation before mid 1961. Legal delays also built up. Eventually, we found that our 1955 programme was more than could be accomplished and the nett result was 188 houses in confirmed clearance areas and 171 demolished.

The Ministry required local authorities in 1960 to forecast a 2nd. 5 year programme as a continuation of the first. The Health Committee approved a further list of 230 houses, a report on which was considered by the Housing Committee who, in January, 1961, determined to build 330 houses in the next 3 years, 'particularly for the purpose of rehousing the occupants of the slum clearance properties.' The first of these houses is unlikely to be ready for letting before September, 1963.

Progress since 1960 has been as follows:-

<u>Clearance Areas</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>Representation</u>	<u>Confirmation of order</u>	<u>Demol- ition</u>	
John Street	29	Re-represented	Oct. 1961	May 1962	1962
Bolton Street	37	"	Nov. 1960	Sep. 1961	1962
Primet Street	12	"	Apr. 1961	Apr. 1962	
Council Properties in Green Road and Helliwell Street	8		Aug. 1961	-	
Bunkers Hill			Houses purch- ased informally		
Clearance Area No. 1	3		Aug. 1961		1962
" " No. 2	6		Aug. 1961	"	1962
" " No. 3	10		Aug. 1961	"	1962
Council Properties in Bunkers Hill	9		Aug. 1961	"	1962
Carry Bridge	16		Oct. 1962	Apr. 1963	
	<hr/> 130				<hr/> 94

When the present 5 year programme is completed it should not be thought that this is the end of slum clearance. As our worst properties are cleared another seam comes to light as the general housing standard is lifted that little bit. Sub standard houses will be with us for the next 20 years and may be for ever. Some persons of authority think that slums are being created faster than they are being cleared. It is a fact that whereas 274 houses have been demolished following the clearance order or demolition order procedure, 47 houses in the same period of time have been demolished due to vandalism and there are another 7 houses partly demolished for the same reason. Vandalism occurs in those parts of the town where some houses are standing empty for long periods. The rot sets in. People in adjoining houses move out.

In 10 or 15 years time we may be regarding all houses without baths as substandard or those occupied by old persons who have to walk to their outside lavatories through rain, snow and ice.

The recent Rowntree Study of housing conditions in England shows that 29% of householders have no bath and 6% a shared one; that 6% have no flush lavatory and 10% a shared one; that 28% have no hot water supply. The nearest estimate that I am able to give of the position in Colne is that 24% of the householders have no bath and 23% without a hot water supply. About 2% of householders share closet accommodation, 20% of householders are still without a separate flushing water closet - tippler closets are still very common.

Is more effort needed by the local authority to halt the downfall of houses? This might be done by a concentrated and systematic inspection of all the houses in those neighbourhoods where owners are letting things go and where the property is worth the effort of saving. It might be a considerable burden on the Public Health Inspectors. Efforts to encourage the improvement of houses by Standard Grants; a continuous publicity campaign, loans to householders - these are very worth while efforts for the Council to pursue. But, taking all these efforts into account, only the fringe of the problem is being tackled. Perhaps the answer is in the local authority buying more and more of the poorer type of house and making improvements to them itself.

In conclusion I wish to thank other Council Officials for their willing co-operation and I record the excellent service given by my technical staff throughout the year. I have greatly appreciated the interest and support of the Chairman and members of the Health Committee.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. PEARSON,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCESWATER SUPPLY

TOWN'S WATER

The town's water is obtained from a catchment area of 780 acres near at hand on Emmott Moor and feeds the Laneshaw Reservoir which has a capacity of 75 million gallons.

The reservoir is well situated, 858 feet above Ordnance Datum.

Corn Close Borehole, with pumping plant, was completed in 1937. The capacity of the borehole is 40,000 gallons per hour.

The supply is adequate and of excellent quality, giving satisfactory bacteriological and chemical analyses.

The following examinations were made during the year :-

(a) Raw Water	Bacteriological Examinations	18
	Chemical Analysis	4
(b) Water going into supply, where treatment is installed ..	Bacteriological Examinations	68
	Chemical Analyses	20

Chlorination plant installed in the Laneshaw Filter House, during 1942, treats both the low level and high level supplies.

Filtration is carried out by Bell and Candy mechanical pressure filters.

Plumbo-solvent action is nil.

Mains extensions to fourteen new houses have been laid. Reservoiring work under an assisted scheme has given improved supplies to numerous older houses in various parts of the town.

The water in the outlet main from the open-service reservoir at Bents is re-chlorinated.

Number of houses and business premises, with piped supplies :-

Direct from mains (a)	Dwellinghouses	7295
(b)	Business premises ..	932

There are no supplies by means of standpipe.

The supply of town's water is no longer the responsibility of the Colne Corporation. The Statutory Water Undertaker is now the North Calder Water Board. This Board was established on the 1st October, 1960, and comprises Colne, Nelson, Trawden, Barrowford, Brierfield, and parts of Burnley Rural District.

TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT HARDNESS OF WATER
FOR COLNE 1962

	Parts per 100,000
High Level - Temporary - Removable by boiling	6.3
" " - Permanent - After boiling	1.1
	<u>7.4</u>
Low Level - Temporary - Removable by boiling	3.5
" " - Permanent - After boiling	1.6
	<u>5.1</u>

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES

Forty-nine dwellings obtain their water from private sources. These are mainly farmhouses, and country cottages. One such dwelling was connected to the public mains supply during the year.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There are approximately 40 miles of sewers within the area.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The arrangements for sewage disposal are concentrated at the Sewage Purification Works in Burnley Road.

The reconstruction of these Works was completed during 1961. The treatment now comprises grit removal, detritus maceration, primary settlement in two circular settlement tanks, primary and secondary filters with recirculation and humus tank treatment of the filter effluent. The sludge from the primary tanks and the humus tanks is collected in sludge wells, conditioned with lime and copperas, and pressed in filter presses to remove the excess water. The pressed sludge is stored at the Works and sold for agricultural purposes.

No sewer extensions were carried out during the year.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Lancashire Rivers Board is responsible for the supervision and protection of the rivers and streams in the area and, where necessary their attention is directed to cases of river pollution.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

There were 33 pail closets and 41 privies still in use in the area at the end of the year. In most of these cases there is an adequate supply of water, but no sewer available. Conversions to the water carriage system would necessitate the provisions of a septic tank and filter, but due care should be taken before installations are carried out, to ensure that land and ditches are not fouled by the effluents.

In September, 1958, for a period of three years, the Council made available a Grant towards the cost of converting a pail closet to a fresh water closet. In October, 1961, this period was extended for a further three years. The Grant is £25, or half the cost of conversion, whichever, is the lower. One grant £19.18.0d was paid during the year. In two other cases, Standard Grants, under the provisions of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, were paid to owners.

The conversion of 121 waste-water closets into fresh water closets has been carried out during the year under review.

The Corporation Grant of £7 10s 0d. per conversion was made in 78 instances. The other 43 conversions comprised part of improvement schemes submitted to the Council for approval, and the cost of the work involved qualified for Standard or Improvement Grants under the provisions of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

At the end of the year there were still approximately 1868 waste-water closets within the Borough. Their conversion is the greatest outstanding sanitary improvement needed.

Conversions and additions in 1962 :-

Waste W.C.s. To fresh W.C.s.	121
Waste W.C.s. abolished	81
Privy Closets to fresh W.C.s.	-
Pail Closets to fresh W.C.s.	3
Additional Fresh W.C.s. provided	115
Water Closets abolished	14

Various types existing at the end of 1961.

	F.W.C.s.	W.W.C.s.	Privies	Pails
Dwellinghouses	6313	1846	39	32
Factories, Offices & Lock-up Shops	942	12	-	-
Sunday Schools and Institutions	141	-	2	-
Day Schools	161	-	-	-
Public Buildings Offices, etc.	142	10	-	-
Totals	7699	1868	41	32

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse is collected from approximately 8,000 bins at houses and other buildings, and is transported in three Karrier Bantam and one Shelvoke and Drewery 'Fore and Aft Tipping Body' Refuse collector vehicles. A weekly collection of house refuse is maintained.

Refuse disposal is carried out solely by controlled tipping at Bunkers Hill Tip.

A Salvage Scheme has been in operation since 1940 and up to the end of March, 1963, 8883 tons of material at a value of £40,881 had been recovered and sold.

Street cleansing is carried out by a Karrier Motor Sweeper and by collectors, working on the "beat" system with "Orderly" trucks.

Gullies are emptied by a Karrier "Yorkshire" Gully Emptier. Septic tanks are emptied at owners' request and cost, by the same means. There are no cesspools to be cleansed as a rate borne charge.

The majority of the pail closets are emptied weekly by the Corporation, but there are a number of pail and privy closets in the more inaccessible parts of the district which are emptied by the occupiers. This service is administered by the Borough Engineer to whom I am indebted for most of this information.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

The following is a summary of the 4,268 inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year :-

Houses re defects (complaints, etc)	812
" re infectious disease	4
" re dirty/verminous conditions	111
" re Tuberculosis	1
" inspected under Housing Acts	61
" " re overcrowding	7
" re Corporation house tenancies	15
Visits to clearance areas	36
Drains inspected and/or tested	430
Sewers " " " "	5
Visits re septic tanks	9
Factories with power	66
Factories without power	5
Workplaces (general)	2
Smoke observations	124
Visits to premises re smoke emissions	18
Visits re smoke control areas	1142
Dairies, milkshops and milk vehicles	6
Bakehouses	47
Ice Cream premises	24
Fried Fish shops	13
Cafe and canteen premises	40
Food shops - Butchers	27
" " - Grocers	27
" " - Greengrocers	8
" " - Confectioners	4
" " - Others	4
Premises re making up of meat products	6
Visits to Public Abattoir	609
Visits to private slaughterhouses	285
Food vehicles	3
Visits re unsound food	8
Market Hall	14
Keeping of poultry, animals, etc	2
Visits re rats and mice	27
Farms	1
Offensive Trades and Marine Stores	3
Schools	14
Pet shops	4
Public Sanitary Conveniences	59
Bunkers Hill Tip	5
Visits re marking of food - Merchandise Marks Act	3
Rivers and streams	3
Hospitals	2
Licensed Premises	3
Water Samples for chemical analyses	1
Formal samples purchased	16
Informal " "	46
Bacteriological (a) Water	10
(b) Milk	33
(c) Ice Cream	26
Milk (a) Biological	20
(b) Phosphatase Test	16
(c) Turbidity Test	1

Total 4268

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL VISITS

Rodent Operative: No of Visits	844
Disinfecting and Stoving after infectious Diseases - Houses	3

TABLE OF NUISANCES RECORDED AND ABATED

Number of complaints received	300
" " informal notices served	137
" " statutory notices served	38
" " nuisances discovered.. .. .	234
" " " abated	234 (includes some
" " " carried forward to 1963 ..	76 outstanding from 1961)

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Factories Acts, 1937 to 1961
PART I OF THE ACT

1 - Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	39	5	3	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	143	50	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	5	7	1	-
Total	187	62	4	-

2 - Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness(S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) -	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient ..	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or .. defective ..	3	3	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	4	-	1	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel making, etc.	14	-	-	-	-	-

RODENT CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 -

No. of rodent operatives employed - one (part-time).

Action relating to rodent control during 1962.

	Type of Property		
	Non-agricultural		Agricultural
	Dwelling Houses	All Other	
(a) No. of properties in district	7273	940	70
(b) No. of properties inspected	118	96	7
(c) Total inspections carried out (incl. re-inspections)	586	351	60
(d) No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:			
Rats - major	1	-	2
minor	6	36	5
Mice - major	-	5	-
minor	110	55	-
(e) No. of infested properties treated	117	96	7
(f) Total treatments carried out (incl. re-treatments)	132	106	9
(g) No. of "Block" control schemes carried out	5	2	1

MAINTENANCE TREATMENT FOR RATS IN SEWERS

Test-baiting of the public sewer system was carried out during May. Sixty-nine manholes were baited, of which 'takes' were recorded in 5 instances.

Two separate treatments were carried out during the year as follows:-

Dates of Treatment	No. of manholes Baited	No. showing Prebait 'Take'	Bait Used
1962			
June 7th onwards	22	Nil	'Warfarin' S.T.
Nov. 26th onwards	22	6	- do -

It would appear that the sewers are almost free from infestation.

No legal action was taken and no notices were served under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES

There are no camping sites in the Borough nor individual caravans permanently occupied.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses within the Borough.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The offensive trades carried out in Colne are:-

Tanners 3: Leather Dressers 1

These businesses have been carried on without complaint during the year.

SHOPS AND OFFICES

During the year 126 inspections were made to shops and 2 to offices. The prevailing conditions relating to ventilation, temperature and to sanitary conveniences were in general satisfactory.

Eleven written notices were served, and eight written notices complied with. Verbal requests were made in four instances, and in eight cases, verbal instructions were found to have been complied with. These were concerned with the display of Notices under the provisions of the Shops Acts. Observation shows that shops in the town are closing before the appointed hour.

ANALYSIS OF SHOPS WITHIN THE BOROUGH

Antiques	1	Broughtforward	279
Arts and Crafts	1	Ladies and Childrens' M	
Brushmaker	1	Ware and Drapery	31
Builders' Merchants and		Needlecraft and Knitting	
Fire-range Dealers ..	2	Wools	2
Butchers	24	Newsagents and Booksellers	21
Cabinet Makers and		Painters and Decorators ..	16
Upholsterers	1	Pet Shops	3
Carpet Dealers	1	Photographers	1
Chemists	6	Picture Framers	1
Cloggers and Boot and Shoe		Plumbers	12
Repairs and Sales	15	Printers, Stationery, etc..	3
Confectioners, Cafes, etc	25	Refrigerator, sales	1
Cycle and Motor Cycle		Sweets	12
Dealers	2	Self Service Stores	2
Dry Cleaners	5	Tailors and Outfitters ..	10
Fancy Goods	1	Tobacconists	1
Fish Fryers	15	Toys	1
Florists	3	Tripe Sellers	1
Furnishers (House) ..	6	Wine & Spirit Merchants ..	2
Garages	15	Wireless, T.V. Electrical.	
Gas Appliances	1	and Music Dealers	20
General Store	1	Vacant Shops	37
Glass and China Ware ..	1		
Greengrocers	14		454
Grocers and mixed ..	103	Market Hall:	
Hairdressers (Ladies)	16	Shops	17
" (Gents)	9	Stalls	76
Herbalist	1	Cafes	3
Ironmongers and Hardware	7	Vacant	-
Jewellers and Optician..	2		
		Grand Total	581
	279		

Licences were granted to the proprietors of three Pet Shops, under the provisions of the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

One hundred and twenty four observations, each of 30 minutes' duration, were taken during the year from the 38 factory chimneys now in use in the district. In 12 instances it was found necessary to report the existence of a smoke nuisance to the management of the firms concerned. Eighteen visits were made to premises regarding smoke emissions, and advice given to management, engineers and stokers. No legal proceedings were taken.

One application for prior approval of boiler plant was made by the Carr Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Standroyd Mill. Approval was given to the installation of a packaged boiler with oil firing equipment.

Building Bye-laws made on October 1st. 1957, under the provisions of Section 24 of the Clean Air Act, now require the provisions in new buildings of such arrangements for heating or cooking as are calculated to prevent so far as is practicable the emission of smoke.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

The target year for completion of the programme is 1976. This will absorb the built up parts of the town.

The Colne (No.1) Smoke Control Order, comprising 333 houses in the Barrowford Road area of the town, come into operation on the 1st. August, 1962.

The Colne (No.2) Smoke Control Order was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in mid 1961. This has been confirmed. It is of approximately similar dimensions to the No. 1 area, except that the majority of the houses are Council houses. In addition the opportunity has been taken to impose conditions on 4 factories in the area for the reduction of smoke.

During the year, 1,142 visits were made on this work.

INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Daily measurements of Smoke and Sulphur
Expressed as micro grammes per cubic metre.

Since a mere list of figures is of no interest unless we can evaluate them or compare them with figures shown for other towns I have set out the monthly results obtained from the instrument housed at the Health Department, Colne together with the results given by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of certain other instruments.

SMOKE

	Colne P.H. Dept.	Accrington Town Hall	Burnley Town Hall	Lancaster Residential $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from town	Salford	Islington
Jan.	406	135	386	113	664	88
Feb.	195	112	216	60	447	53
Mar.	320	195	285	145	603	152
Apr.	170	84	140	54	418	102
May.	133	65	110	43	365	81
June	95	40	89	20	-	30
July	59	36	68	28	259	47
Aug.	84	70	74	14	304	49
Sept.	127	96	83	42	372	68
Oct.	228	-	74	90	524	174
Nov.	324	337	264	175	648	250
Dec.	424	357	427	177	667	390

SULPHUR DIOXIDE

	Colne P.H. Dept.	Accrington Town Hall	Burnley Town Hall	Lancaster Residential $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from town	Salford	Islington
Jan.	341	266	416	129	636	252
Feb.	181	163	385	86	461	201
Mar.	266	269	317	164	549	270
Apr.	121	117	162	94	382	171
May	135	137	152	82	364	123
June	61	90	116	50	-	79
July	55	71	101	63	222	90
Aug.	79	77	135	38	255	73
Sept.	85	146	168	65	316	104
Oct.	192	-	260	114	453	214
Nov.	273	384	341	207	671	273
Dec.	344	422	444	207	772	573

There is room for a great deal of improvement during the Winter months and the figures, rather surprisingly, show Colne to have a worse smoke pollution than either Burnley or Accrington town centres.

Ideally, we should have several instruments in Colne so that comparison could be made of different parts of the town, particularly the Smoke Control Areas.

DISINFESTATION

Disinfestation is here taken to include all insects and parasites.

Private houses are inspected and disinfested upon complaint of infestation from the owner or occupier, and treatment is carried out according to circumstances.

The following treatments were carried out under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors:-

Types of Premises	No. of Premises	No. of Treatments carried out
Council Houses	32	39
Other Houses	18	22
Schools	4	6
Tip	1	3
Business premises and others	3	3

Insecticides used depend on the type of infestation found. Bugs, house flies and blow flies are treated with D.D.T. dusts or liquid emulsions. Empty houses treated for fleas are dealt with by "Gammexane" smoke generators. Cockroach infestations are treated with "Dieldrin" and "Malathion dusts." The results obtained were quite satisfactory. The technique in treating for cockroaches has been improved.

CORPORATION HOUSES - INCOMING TENANTS

Personal effects and premises of prospective Corporation tenants moving from slum clearance areas are inspected for vermin, and treatment arranged if found necessary.

S C H O O L S

There are 18 County Schools within the Borough. Of these 18 schools, there are 1 Grammar School and 3 Secondary Modern Schools. All 4 schools in this category are buildings which have been brought into use since the war.

Most of the schools have now taken on a "new look." Modern colour schemes have been introduced into the classrooms and main halls, and this has been greatly appreciated by Staff, pupils and visitors.

We can no longer comment on the unsatisfactory washing facilities at the Junior and Infant Schools. It is a matter of great satisfaction that in all Schools there are now sufficient wash basins over which hot and cold running water is available.

In the older schools, although the closet accommodation is in good condition under normal usage, the mere fact that it is not under cover means that every Winter there are freeze ups and bursts. This Winter has been worse than for many years. Conditions in some schools became very acute. We should not be satisfied until all school conveniences are under cover and heating available to prevent freezing up.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public. The Corporation owns Public Baths and Swimming Pools, which were opened in 1909. A large scale programme of modernisation is being carried out before opening in June 1963.

They consist of the following :-

An adult swimming pool, children's pool, shower and foot baths, and also seats for spectators, with dressing cubicles and sanitary accommodation. There is also a series of medicated baths. The children's swimming pool was modernised and reopened at the beginning of the 1962 swimming season, after being closed to the public for many years.

The water is chlorinated by automatic doser after filtration and reheating. Twelve samples of bath water were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these samples 8 were satisfactory and 4 unsatisfactory. A new filter plant was installed during the early part of the year.

H O U S I N G

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

	Houses	Flats	Bungalows
(a) Total including numbers given separately under (b)	13	-	-
(i) By the Local Authority	-	-	-
(ii) By other Local Authorities	-	-	-
(iii) By other bodies and persons	13	-	-
(b) With state assistance under the Housing Act:-			
(i) By the Local Authority	-	-	-
(ii) By other bodies and persons	-	-	-

Total number of new houses built by the Local Authority under Housing Acts, 1919-1957 to the end of 1962: 1,601

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	352
(b)	Number of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose	1,011
(c)	No. of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	110
(2)	Total No. of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit	443

2. Houses Demolished:-
in Clearance Areas:

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during Year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses Unfit for human habitation	85	21	12
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas:			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	6	-	-
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	9	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-

3. Unfit Houses Closed:-

	Number	Displaced during Year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(2) Under Sections 17(3), and 26, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

4. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

	By Owners	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by local authority	107	-
(2) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts (b) Housing Act, 1957, Sec. 9 & 16	25	10
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	-	-

5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957)

	Number of Houses	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1)
Position at end of year:	(1)	(2)
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation -		
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17 (2)	-	-
(c) Under Section 46	-	-
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	-	-

6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement:- Number of Houses	Number of occupants of houses in column (1) (2)
(1)	
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year Nil	-

7. Housing Act, 1949 and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 - Improvement grants, etc.

	Private bodies or individuals		Local Authority	
	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	-	-	-	-
(b) Approved by local authority	-	-	-	-
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	-	-	-	2
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	-	-	2
(e) Work completed	-	-	-	4
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	—	—	—	—

8. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 - Standard Grants :-	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
Action during year	
(a) Applications submitted to local authority	78
(b) Applications approved by local authority	77
(c) Work completed	93

HOUSING CONDITIONS

The number of houses at the end of the year was 7,348 of which 7,160 were inhabited.

Approximately 230 houses have still to be dealt with under the slum clearance programme to the end of 1965.

One-fifth of the houses are Council houses, mainly living room, scullery, 3 bedrooms and bathroom type. The remainder are mostly terraced, stone built houses, of sound construction built around the beginning of this century, many of which lack modern amenities. Several house owners, mainly owner-occupiers have made application for Standard Grants, as will be seen from the preceeding table.

Overcrowding - The exact number of cases of overcrowding is unknown, but probably very few. No cases of overcrowding on Corporation estates were found. Two cases of overcrowding were discovered in private houses. The owner/occupiers were warned and the overcrowding, in each case, was abated within a short time.

The total number on the waiting list for Corporation houses is 488 Viz, -

No. of applicants for Corporation flats	..	131
" " " " " bungalows	..	176
" " " " " houses	..	181

Particulars of Housing Schemes in hand or contemplated:-

In hand : Lob Common - Scheme NO. 37 - 12 Houses and 82 flats.

Contemplated : Bunkers Hill, 6 houses and 68 flats.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODANALYSIS OF FOOD PREMISES WITHIN THE BOROUGH

Type of Business	No. of Premises
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	103
Greengrocers and Fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc)	14
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc)	25
Bakers and/or Confectioners	25
Fried Fish Shops	15
Shops selling mainly Sugar Confectionery, Minerals, Ice Cream, etc	12
Licensed Premises, Clubs, Canteens, Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars, etc	66
Others	10
Total	270

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 16REGISTERED PREMISES

Type of Business	No. Registered	No. of inspections during year
Fish Fryers	15	13
Ice Cream (Manufacture)	2	5
" " (Storage and Sale)	74	19
Preparation and Manufacture of Meat Products, including Meat Pies	36	27
Total	127	64

MILK SUPPLY

THE MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATION, 1959

No. of distributors registered by the Local Authority and operating from :-

(a) Dairies in the district	28
(b) Shops in the district other than dairies ..	49

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960

No. of dealers' licences in force at the end of year in respect of:-

(a) Pasteurising plant	- Nil
(b) Sterilising plant	- Nil
(c) Pre-packed milk (Reg.12) (1) (c)	- 78
(d) Tuberculin Tested milk (Reg.12.) (1) (d)	- 1

No refusal of revocation of licences for designated milk was necessary during the year.

SAMPLES TAKEN IN THE DISTRICT:

(a) Samples for Biological Examination -

	No. of samples	R E S U L T S		
		Positive	Negative	No Result
Total number submitted	20			
Results:-				
(i) Tuberculosis		-	19	1
(ii) Brucellosis - Ring Test		4	14	2
(iii) " Culture Test		-	-	-
(iv) " Biological Test		3	14	3

(b) Samples for Statutory Tests -

	No. of Samples	R E S U L T S		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Void Samples
Raw Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	21	20	1	-
Heat Treated Milk:				
(i) Methylene Blue Test	15	15	-	-
(ii) Phosphatase Test		15	-	-
(iii) Turbidity Test	2	2	-	-

ICE CREAM

There are on the register, 2 manufacturer/retailers and 74 retailers. The former are one small trader and one large retail van depot and the latter retail, almost exclusively, pre-packed ice creams. In addition, there are 3 motor vehicles from neighbouring authorities from which ice cream is sold in the district.

Twenty-four inspections were made during the year, including visits to the two registered manufacturer/retailers. One of these uses the heat-treatment method and one the cold-mix method satisfactorily.

Twenty-six samples were taken for bacteriological examination. Sixteen were Grade 1, five Grade 2, three Grade 3 and two Grade 4.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Excluding the Public Abattoir and the two private slaughterhouses, 228 inspections were made to premises preparing and/or selling food. The following notices were served and complied with:-

	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied with</u>
Informal	15	20
Verbal	9	8

(The informal notices complied with include some outstanding from the previous year.)

The work carried out in respect of these notices was:-

Provision of counter screens, painting and decoration, provision of sinks, wash basins and hot water, with soap towels and nail brushes, provision of artificial lighting, "wash hands" notices and first aid kits, repair of structural defects and provision of refuse bins.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

The importance of cleanly practices is stressed to all food traders and others handling food, and no opportunity is missed of speaking to various organisations or of prominently displaying clean food posters.

FOOD POISONING

No cases were notified during the year.

MEAT INSPECTIONPUBLIC ABATTOIR

Slaughtering is carried out at the Abattoir by the North East Lancashire Meat Wholesalers Ltd., on their own behalf and for any other butcher requiring animals slaughtered, at charges agreed by the Corporation.

Improvements were carried out to the Abattoir in 1951/52, additional lairage provided in 1953, and a refrigerator and an overhead weighing scale were installed in 1955. The N. E. L. Meat Wholesalers Ltd., installed a deep freeze refrigerator which came into use on the 1st January, 1960. A cowshed to hold 24 cows was built and came into use in 1962. Every endeavour is made to ensure that slaughtering takes place under the most hygienic conditions.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES:

Two private slaughterhouses are licensed, these being the Co-operative Society's Slaughterhouse in Stanley Street, and James Pickles and Sons, rear 5, Market Street.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED

1962

	Public Abattoir	Private Slaughterhouses		Totals
		Stanley St.	Rear 5 Market St.	
Cows	2005	-	-	2005
Cattle other than cows.	2184	857	149	3190
Sheep and Lambs	14258	3365	616	18239
Pigs	1581	1144	-	2725
Calves ..	62	-	-	62
Totals	20090	5366	765	26221

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED WITHIN THE DISTRICT

1962

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	3190	2005	62	18239	2725	-
Number inspected	3190	2005	62	18239	2725	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci - Whole carcasses condemned	1	12	4	49	8	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	523	964	1	399	269	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	16.42	48.67	8.06	2.45	10.16	-
Tuberculosis only - Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5	1	-	-	28	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.15	0.04	-	-	1.10	-
Cysticercosis - Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	10	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT AND OFFAL

Condemned meat and offal from the Public Abattoir and private slaughterhouses is disposed of through trade channels. It is collected twice weekly, and is used for the manufacture of tallow, grease, bone meal and fertilisers. The meat is stained with a green dye at the Abattoir.

OTHER FOODS:

127 certificates were issued to cover the following items of foodstuffs examined and rejected as unfit for human consumption.

	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Canned Meat	3	3	1
" Fruit	2	2	20
" Vegetables and Soup		3	27
" Fish			2
" Milk			2
Potatoes	1	1	10
Flour (1 x 140lb. sack)	1	1	0
Miscellaneous			11
	10	0	17

These goods were disposed of by controlled tipping.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS

The Local Authority became a Food and Drugs Authority as from 1st. October, 1939, and the following samples were purchased during 1962:-

FORMAL:-

Milk 16

INFORMAL:-

Milk	19
Ice Cream	5
Pork Sausage	3
Beef "	1
Cream	1
Fig Jam	1
Strawberry Jam	1
Lemon Curd	1
Lemon Cheese	1
Margarine	1
Cherry Jelly	1
Strawberry Jelly	1
Tea	1
Mixed pickles	1
Liquid paraffin	1
Camphorated oil	1
Lung tonic	1
Indian brandy	1
Marzipan	1
Mincemeat	2

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ADULTERATED SAMPLES

Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration	Observations
Pork Sausage	Informal No. 21	Deficient of meat. Meat content 60 per cent	Pork sausage should contain at least 65% meat. (Public Analyst's opinion). The producer was given a warning.
Ice Cream	Informal No. 26	Deficient of fat and non-fatty milk solids. Fat content -4% Non-fatty milk solids - 7%	Ice Cream should contain at least 5% fat and 7½% non-fatty milk solids. (The Food Standards - Ice Cream-Regulations, 1959)
Strawberry Jelly	Informal No. 51	Setting of jelly unsatisfactory	There was formally a setting required for jellies, now abandoned. Letter to maker. Enquiries revealed that the stock was 2 years old - possibly some deterioration involved.

No legal proceedings were taken.
Of the total number of samples taken, 3% were found to be adulterated.

I N D E X

Abattoir	51	Food Hygiene (General)	
Ambulance	16	Regulations 1960 ..	50
Animals Slaughtered	51	FOOD INSPECTION AND	
Ante-Natal and Post Natal ..		SUPERVISION	47, 55
Care	14	Food Poisoning	50
Ante-Natal Clinic	13	Food Premises within the	
Area of Borough	5	Borough	47
Artificial Sunlight Clinic ..	17	GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH	
Atmospheric Pollution	40	SERVICES	12-19
Baby Foods	17	Hearing Aid Repair	
Bacteriological Examinations	12	Service	16
Births:-		Home Help	19
Comparative Tables	8, 10	Home Nursing	19
Live	7, 11	Hospitals	12, 13
Still	7, 11	Houses - No. of	5
Birth Rate	7, 11	HOUSING	43-46
Carcases Inspected and		Ice Cream	49
Condemned	51	Immunisation	21
Child Life Protection	18	Immunisation Clinic ..	17
Children's Act, 1948	18	Imported Meat	53
Child Welfare	16	INFECTIOUS AND OTHER	
Child Welfare Clinic	17	DISEASES	21-23
Clean Air Act	39	Infectious Diseases ..	
Clean Food Campaign	50	Notification	22
Clearance Areas	26	Institutional Provision for:-	
Clinics for Children	17	Persons in Need of Care	
Closet Accommodation	30	and Attention	12
Committee	1	Unmarried Mothers ..	
Common Lodging Houses	37	Illegitimate Infants and	
Condemned Meat and Food ..	53, 54	Homeless Infants	18
Convalescent Home Care	16	Laboratory Facilities	12
Day Nurseries	18	Legal Proceedings	33, 55
Deaths:-		Lip Reading Clinic	17
Comparative Tables	8, 10	LOCAL ACTS AND REGULATIONS	20
Infant	7, 11	Maternity Home	13
Maternal	7, 15	Meat Inspection	51-54
Principal Causes	9, 11	Medical Comforts - Loan of	19
Death Rate	7, 11	Mental Health	19
Dental Clinic	17	Midwifery	19
Disinfection	32	Milk Supply	48
Disinfestation	41	Minor Ailment Clinic ..	17
Disposal of Condemned Meat		Movable Dwellings and	
and Offal	54	Camping Sites	37
Drainage and Sewerage	29	Nuisances Recorded &	
Factories Inspections	34	Abated	33
Factories - Outwork	35	Offensive Trades	37
Food and Drugs			
Adulteration	55		

I N D E X

Ophthalmic Clinic	17	Vaccination	21
Orthopaedic Clinic	17	Vaccination Clinics ..	17
Orthoptic Clinic	17	Venereal Diseases Clinics	15
Pathological Examinations	12	Water Supply	28,29
Pet Shops	38		
Population	5		
Premature Infants	13		
Principal Industries ..	5		
Private Slaughterhouse	51		
Public Cleansing	31		
Rainfall	6		
Rateable Value	5		
Relaxation Classes ..	14		
Report of Chief Public Health Inspector -			
Introduction	24-27		
Rivers and Streams ..	29		
Rodent Control	36,37		
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Sanitary Inspections ..	32		
Schools	32		
School Health	16		
Sewage Disposal	29		
Shops and Offices	38		
Shops within the Borough	38		
Smoke Control	24,39		
Smoke Control Areas ..	39		
Staff	2		
STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS	5-11		
Swimming Baths and Pools	42		
Temperature	6		
Tuberculosis:-			
Chest Clinic	15		
New Cases and Mortality	23		
No. on Register	15		

